

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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**STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The war is in our State. Our border is invaded, our fields devastated, the property of Union men destroyed, and yet our people are not fully aroused. In counties adjoining Tennessee, where there have been none but Union men, the secessionists, with promptness and rapidly, have poured their troops. Butler county, where there were only fourteen secession votes a few months ago, Colonel Hardin Helm has invaded with a force estimated from two to four thousand men. It is easy, of course, to find fault, and to say that a great majority ought to compel the secessionists to leave; but it is to be remembered that these men are without arms, wholly unorganized, and are opposed by men armed in the finest style, with artillery and cavalry. That county is within a few days' march of Camp Boone, and although the Union men made repeated attempts to get arms, they could not succeed. There are now more regularly armed soldiers, of the Confederate States, in Butler county, than there are voters in it. It calls upon us, who are not yet suffering from the horrors of war, to go to the aid of our suffering brothers. It is now our duty to enlist, as one man, and go to the rescue of those Southern counties. Will we remain any longer indifferent? Are we to wait till our own houses are burning, before we begin to enlist? The blood of unoffending citizens cries out to us from the ground for retribution and revenge. Every principle of honor and safety calls upon us to go. Do not hesitate, among the various officers who are calling for troops, but go at once—go without an hour's hesitation, to one of the camps. If you have no respect for your country, or your State, at least have some respect for your homes and your fire sides. If, however, you will do nothing for your homes, if your love of country is centered in that insignificant carcass of yours, and you have no principle but what is embodied in it, remember that carcass itself will be involved in the destruction, if it is worth destroying.

It is the life and death of the State. If we are defeated, we will be ruled as a subjugated province. In every heart a bitter and desperate resentment will grow and glow with increasing fire. And in every household there will be something to avenge. We may do less business than heretofore, because the untiring and untiring business of all will be to study means of revenge. We may be overcome, but we can never be subjugated; and if it takes a century of warfare, we never will be. Those who are not willing to enlist had better take the broom and the distaff. They are not Kentuckians.

We appeal to Southern Rights men; men who claim to be loyal to the State; men who have urged in public speeches that the honor of the State required them to act with Kentucky! Is there a more sacred cause, a more honorable duty, than that which they have claimed as exclusively their own? If the Kentuckians of the Union, who loyally extend their hands to them, ask them to unite in one grand battle for the Union will they not accept the challenge and join hands with them? There is but one Union, one Constitution, and one nation to be preserved upon the continent, and we ask the States Rights men to join with us in preserving it.

There is still time to decide whether there is to be a long war or a short one. But a question beyond and higher than that is whether we will allow our fields to be devastated, and our negroes to be stolen and sold into the Southern Confederacy, and all we hold dear to be subjected to the natural evils of an hostile army invading our soil. The grandson of Daniel Boone is raising a regiment. Are the sons of the other pioneers so degenerate as not to follow the example? We will not believe it. The State arms adopted by the first legislature was "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." Let us all unite under it.

We learn that the Tenth Indiana Regiment, which now occupies Bardonia, captured a secession flag floating from the residence of a prominent secessionist in that neighborhood. The Tenth Indiana has occupied Bardonia since Saturday. It is said there is a secession camp at Bloomfield and another at New Haven. They will not be there long.

Hon. Graham N. Fitch has had fifteen companies offered him for his regiment. It is probable that a second regiment will be ordered to rendezvous at Logansport. The citizens of that place are busily at work building barracks for the accommodation of the men.

## Bearing of the Confederate Movements on Kentucky.

Our paper of yesterday announced that the Confederates were gradually withdrawing from the threatening position they had occupied near Washington, and there may be some uncalled for rejoicing on account of it. There are doubtless more reasons than one for this apparent retreat. Both Beauregard and Jeff. Davis have been severely criticised for not having advanced with greater rapidity after the unfortunate disaster at Manassas Plains, and various excuses have been offered for it, among others the want of baggage trains to convey their munitions to Washington. These excuses we know to be fallacious. If the Federal army, with two days' rations in their knapsacks, could advance against the entrenchments at Manassas, it is apparent that the Confederate army could make the same movement against Washington, and that they would have met with no resistance.

The severe criticisms, however, drove Beauregard into a more studied advance movement against Washington. His reputation as a competent General was to be retrieved, and doubtless it would have been, but for the prompt and efficient regulations of McClellan.

His retreat shows that the attempt upon Washington has been abandoned on account of the superior movements and the bold front of McClellan. While it is a matter of rejoicing that our national Capital has been saved, it must not be supposed that an active and energetic enemy has abandoned his cause. Beauregard is, beyond doubt, out-manoeuvring in front of Washington. What is to become of his forces? It is impossible for them to lie idle in Virginia, whose forage is perfectly exhausted. Richmond itself may be deserted, or only defended by a meager force, while the Confederate army, with its trains of munitions, will advance into some other State. The superior management of McClellan, and the necessity of sustenance for troops, alike call upon them to move upon some other State.

Kentucky is abounding in harvests; rich in everything necessary to sustain an army, it has been the garden spot to which the longing eyes of Confederates have been directed for months.

Sometime ago, all the railroads throughout the South were made of one gauge. A train of cars can, without changing, or but rarely changing, pass down from Manassas Junction by the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Stevenson, thence by the Chattanooga road direct to Bowlinggreen, thus transporting Beauregard's whole force into this State. Charleston, New Orleans, and Memphis, connect in the same way, and it may be, and is possible, that once more Anderson and Beauregard will again be pitted against one another, under the same auspices as at Fort Sumpter. No doubt Beauregard would like again to cross swords with the gallant Kentuckians, and the other would also rejoice at it, if he was properly aided. And will he be?

The West has been drained of troops to defend Washington City. Armies gathered everywhere to defend it, and unless we have reinforcements, Kentucky may expect to be in the same unfortunate condition that Missouri is in. Promptness has marked every move of the Confederates. If a point could not be carried, it was immediately abandoned, and the forces were concentrated elsewhere. The retreat before Washington, taking all the circumstances together, the want of forage, the necessity of winter quarters, the desire to engage Kentucky in the rebellion by direct subjugation, and other considerations, make it apparent, without the evidence of letter writers, that the West is to be the field in the fall, and the defense of the Mississippi the prime object.

It is no time to hesitate. If Kentucky is to fall, after the desperate struggle she has made to avoid the evil and to cling to the Union, at least let her have a chance. If the Federal Government wishes to save her, let it send the Western troops to the West. The East, wealthy and populous, ought, at least, to be able to protect the Capital, situated on the Atlantic border, and allow the Western men to come home and defend themselves. If they intend to sacrifice the Mississippi, they could not find a better way than to withdraw all our Western forces to the East.

**THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.**—We enjoyed the pleasure on Sunday of hearing a very appropriate sermon, from the eloquent pastor of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McKee, in which the root of the rebellion was so forcibly exposed that we deem it worthy of public notice. The discourse took the ground that one of the great sins of the nation consisted in the faulty training of children in the family—the failure to enforce obedience and teach it as a primal virtue—that the family was the nursery of the State, as well as of the Church, and, without proper education there, but little hope existed of conservatism in State. The discourse was most eloquent, worthy of circulation over the entire country, and held a large audience entranced for an hour. We understand that Mr. McKee will continue the subject and amplify upon it next Sunday night. It is a matter of intense interest to all parents, guardians, patriots and philanthropists.

## The Law Organizing State Forces.

A misapprehension, we understand, has gained ground among some of our young soldiers under Crittenden's command, that, in a supplemental bill, explanatory of the law organizing a State force, the original law is to be entirely repealed. This is not the case. The original law contemplated that a force, in the present emergency, for a term of one to three years, should be raised, under command of Gen. Crittenden, and be tendered to Gen. Anderson, for the use of the United States Government. This, however, was not definitely expressed, because it appeared unnecessary, as, under the Government, the soldiers in this department are already under the command of General Anderson. In order, however, to make it clear that the State did not propose to raise a force to act independently, it is now thought best to pass a resolution explanatory.

That a large force could be quickly raised under the gallant Crittenden every one is aware. He has the love and admiration of the members of the State Guard who are loyal, and who most anxiously desire to meet the traitor Buckner. Some are willing to go for three years; one or two companies have already been sworn in for two years, and many others for one year. Once formed, they will almost enlist to a man. The State law enlists men by companies, and at once receives them. The United States law, we understand, musters them in by regiments. The difference in speed is easily seen. A company is mustered in at once and under the direction of Gen. Anderson can be ordered into active service, without the long delay of forming regiments.

The law is only to meet the present trying emergency, and as Gen. Anderson has already ordered out men for the service of only ten days, there is little doubt he would promptly accept men for a year.

The President called for three months men sometime since, and to this call Kentucky did not respond. She now offers men for at least a year. The great emergency requires the very prompt action, and if the men can be raised for only one year's term, with greater rapidity, the General Government will most certainly accept them.

The officers of the State force will receive their commissions, not from the State, but from the General Government, and officers and men will, as the Kentucky State militia, be under the command of the General of this Department.

The writer of this article has not read the supplemental bill, and only gives his impression of its general bearing, which, however, is undoubtedly correct; of course as to the details he can say nothing.

A number of companies are enlisting under the law, and any serious change would be greatly to the injury of the cause.

**THE EVENING BULLETIN** of yesterday says: "We have good authority for making the statement that the rebel General, Zollicoffer, has been reinforced by way of the Cumberland Gap, and that he is already advancing upon Camp Dick Robinson, with the view of giving the Federal troops battle there. On Sunday evening he was encamped within thirty or forty miles of Camp Dick Robinson."

One of the most worthy and influential State Rights men in this country has seen enough of secession and its fruits, and declares his determination to uphold the loyal sentiment of his native State, and, if need be, enter the service of the Government. He will exert a good influence in winning back to loyalty some of our rash and inexperienced young men.

The Vernon County Agricultural Fair will be held at Vernon, Indiana, this week, commencing on Wednesday and ending on Friday. Ample preparations have been made for an interesting exhibition and the accommodation of visitors.

The Dupont Zouaves, Boone Guards, East Louisville Guards, and a small detachment of the Sumpter Grays, still remain at the Bardonia Junction to protect it and the surrounding neighborhood.

It is stated that Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., is a member of Gen. Buckner's staff, having fled from his post as Secretary of State of Kentucky to fill the newly proffered honor. Tom is fond of office.

It is stated that Gen. Zollicoffer has left Cumberland Gap to reinforce General Buckner. We trust they may have warm times of it before they are done with it.

A large number of contraband revolvers, seized during the past three months at New Albany, were handed over to the State authorities on Saturday last.

Owensboro is reported taken, in the St. Louis papers. This is not true. We have a letter of the 28th, five days later, showing the contrary.

The 14th Ohio regiment came down from Lexington Monday morning, and have gone into camp at Eminence, Ky.

Pennsylvania has taken the initiative steps for the establishment of a State Military School.

Rolling Fork bridge will be completed, we learn, within the next few days.

Thos. C. Miller, of Detroit, is appointed Consul to Hayti.

**THE TAKING OF ROCHESTER, KY.**—On Thursday evening, the 18th, Colonel Hardin Helm, formerly of the State Guard, and more recently the recipient of the office of Paymaster for the army, from President Lincoln, an office which he subsequently resigned, took possession of the small town of Rochester, at the third lock on Green river. Rochester is on Mud river, at the junction of the counties of Muhlenburg and Butler, on the South, and Ohio on the North. As a military position it is of importance as not only commanding the lock and Green and Mud rivers, but because it is within easy reach of various points from which reinforcements to either side may be made. It is from thirty to thirty-five miles from Bowlinggreen, Buckner's headquarters, and about the same distance from Russellville, the rankest secession hole in the State. It is about eighteen miles from Hartford, where there is a Union force under Col. McHenry, and about forty-five miles from Owensboro, a very important point both to the Union and rebel forces.

Colonel Hardin Helm has a force variously estimated from two to four thousand, composed of one regiment of Mississippians, and others of Tennesseans and renegades. A list of the Union men has been handed to him, and they are flying the county. This information is, we believe, reliable.

**GOVERNMENT SEIZURES IN THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.**—The United States Marshal at San Francisco, on the 6th ult., seized the ship Henry Brigham, which had just arrived from Liverpool. He also seized two hundred tons of coal on board. She was built in 1851, by P. & S. Sprague & Co., of Boston, and was then named the Telegraph. While at Savannah, in 1859, she was burned, and there rebuilt; when her name was changed to the one she now bears. She is a clipper model, registered one thousand tons, and her value is estimated at \$20,000. Her two hundred tons cargo, and freight money on the balance, after paying seamen's wages, and probably captain's wages, also, are confiscated. The ship Benfactor was also seized, one-eighth being owned in Virginia. She was afterwards released.

**A LARGE CONTRACT.**—Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio Central Railroad Company. The magnitude of this contract can be understood only when we take into consideration the fact that it makes a pile four feet high and not less than two hundred and fifty-seven miles long, and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays excepted) for ten years.

Col. Willcox's 32d Indiana regiment has taken position at Madison, Ind. It was doubtless ordered there to look after the movements of Humphrey Marshall. Humphrey has bows of compassion, and has dispersed.

(Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

**FROM PADUCAH.**  
PADUCAH, September 28.  
Gen. Paine has the 9th, 12th, 40th and 41st Illinois regiments, Buell's battery and Thielman's cavalry, assigned to him as his brigade. To Gen. Lewis Wallace there has been assigned the 11th and 23d Indiana, the 8th Missouri, Smith's company of Chicago Light Artillery, and two companies of U. S. cavalry—all of them now here. The fortifications are progressing rapidly. All quiet. Weather cool.

**FROM CAIRO.**  
CAIRO, Sept. 25.—Columbus has been evacuated; the Confederate troops have crossed over to Belmont, in Missouri, and things would seem to give token of immediate hostilities. The news of this movement was brought into camp at Bird's Point to-day by four men who had been impressed and served for a short time in the rebel ranks. They report that all day the secession army has been transporting themselves, baggage and ordnance across the river from Columbus to Belmont, the latter place lying almost opposite the former.

And now comes the interesting query: What does this movement signify? Evidently not the final evacuation of Kentucky, as that is no part of their plan, and they are earnestly endeavoring to plunge the State into the same condition that Missouri is in, that of a battle ground where war may vent its horrors, while the Gulf States escape the consequent ruin and desolation. The move must be of attacking Cape Girardeau, where the garrison, like that at Lexington, is small, and unable to withstand, they think, their immense numbers.—St. Louis Repub.

**THE SECESSION FRIEND AT WORK.**—A DAYLIGHT MURDER.—Our community was startled on Wednesday with the announcement that a horrible murder had been committed in our county, some ten miles from here, on the Hazlegreen road. A small detachment of volunteers started to ascertain the facts, and returned at night and reported as follows:

John Jeffries and J. Stevens, both leading Union men in the county, were riding along the road, either to go home or to go somewhere in the neighborhood. As they passed a particular point of thick brush wood, they were startled with the sharp crack of a rifle. The bullet whizzed by them without taking effect. Immediately two other shots were fired, one taking effect in the head and the other in the breast of Jeffries, who fell dead from his horse. Stevens escaped unhurt. He saw two men. The affair will be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Sterling (Ky) Whig, 21st.

Capt. Jos. Darr, Jr., Provost Marshal at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, has been appointed Major of the 1st Virginia cavalry. Captain Darr has been a zealous and energetic officer at headquarters, and is ambitious to acquire reputation in public service.—Cin. Com., 30th.

## Letter from Daviess County.

DAVISS Co., Sept. 28.

Messrs. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: Cols. Hawkins and McHenry arrived in Owensboro on Tuesday with 500 armed men, accompanied by Capt. Deits' company of Home Guards. The officers in command, knowing the bitter feeling of the secessionists of this place, addressed their soldiers, and cautioned them against making any demonstration calculated to excite the populace, or resenting any insult that might be offered. They were most grossly insulted by certain women who inhabit the Ravine, and several ladies of respectability. I am sorry to say, who followed their example. Notwithstanding the taunts and insulting remarks that greeted them at every corner, they conducted themselves with such marked decorum that even the fire-eaters themselves were compelled to acknowledge it.

The soldiers returned to camp on Wednesday, after receiving their arms from Evansville.

The gun boat Conestoga is anchored in front of the wharf.

George Triplett, Mercer Noorman, Thos. Pointer and Dr. C. T. Noel, leading and bitter secessionists, have vanished. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Gen. O. M. White, accompanied by about one hundred secessionists, went to Look No. 1 a few nights since for the purpose of destroying it, but, finding it in the possession of Union men, modestly withdrew. On yesterday, a detachment of Indians went to Ashbyburg for the purpose of arresting the General. Not finding him, they took possession of forty hogsheads of tobacco, worth five thousand dollars. H.

**HOW IT HAPPENED THAT THE SECESSIONISTS DID NOT TAKE LOUISVILLE.**—The fact that Gen. Buckner did not take the city of Louisville, instead of stopping at Green river, where he invaded Kentucky on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is due not to any foresight or force of the United States authorities or of the Union men of Kentucky, but to the loyalty, courage and tact of one obscure individual. The secessionists had laid their plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force. They had provided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen locomotives, and had eight thousand men, with artillery and camp equipment, on board. They had secured the services of the telegraph operators, one of whom forwarded to Louisville a telegraphic dispatch explaining the detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at a grand rate. Everything was going well with them, and Louisville, with perhaps the exception of a few secessionists, was unsuspecting and unguarded. General Anderson being innocent of any knowledge of the movement, James Guthrie, President of the road, totally in the dark, and General Rousseau lingering in camp on the Indiana shore. But at a station just beyond Green River, there was a young man in the service of the road, who was a warm friend of the Union, and who, comprehending the meaning of the monster train, when it came up, seized a crow-bar used for taking up rails to make repairs, and while the locomotives were being wooded and watered, ran across a curve, and in a deep narrow cut, wedged the spikes from four rails. The train came along at good speed, the rails spread, the locomotive plunged into the ground, the cars crashed on top of it, and it was twenty-four hours before the train could go ahead. In the meantime Louisville was saved. The hero of the occasion had not had time to get out of the cut before the crash came, and was taken, but in the confusion and excitement got away, and is safe.

These facts are related by Dr. R. S. Newton, who was in Nashville when the secession army advanced, was detained there several days subsequently, heard the circumstances narrated there, and was told of them afterwards by Gen. Buckner and other officers of the Confederate army.—Cincinnati Commercial, 30th Sept.

A gentleman who recently visited Louisville from the vicinity of Munfordville has assured us of the fact that such was the Confederate programme. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee."

(For the Louisville Democrat.)  
MESSRS. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.  
Gentlemen: I find the following in your issue of yesterday:

"Sixteen barrels, marked 'whisky,' and consigned South, but which, upon inspection, proved to contain coffee, were also captured, but by different parties."

You have been misinformed. The only barrels seized purporting to be whisky, contained only whisky, of the meanest kind—warranted to kill a rebel as far as an Enfield rifle. It had been regularly permitted, and every effort was made by the owner to comply with all laws, orders and regulations of the authorities. This being made apparent to Gen. Anderson, the whisky was delivered to the owner. The wagons contained no other merchandise; and the circumstances did not compromise, in the slightest degree, any of those concerned or interested in the whisky. TRUTH.

**FLAG OF TRUCE.**—Major Hudgins, of the Confederate army, who was engaged under General Price in the battle of Lexington, arrived early Thursday morning on the steamer Sucker State, bearing a flag of truce from the enemy at Lexington. Major Hudgins is the son of Prince L. Hudgins, who was sent down as a prisoner from St. Joseph a few days ago, in company with eight others. The errand of Major Hudgins was concerning an exchange of prisoners, he being instructed by Gen. Price to propose the exchange of Col. Marshall, of the Illinois cavalry regiment, for Mr. Prince L. Hudgins. We understand that the proposition was accepted. Gen. McKinstry, on receiving notice of the arrival of the bearer of the flag, rode down to the boat and accompanied Major Hudgins to the residence of Gen. Fremont.—St. Louis Democrat.

**EMIGRATION TO WASHOE.**—Advices from Washoe say that emigrants are pouring in from the plains every day. It is estimated that the number going to California across the plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000. They come from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—the greatest number by the central route.

## Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty, we, your representatives, owe to you, and to ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickily originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have forborne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but from the hope of better promoting a rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARNEY,  
Geo. H. YEAMAN,  
NATH'L WOLFE,  
JOHN W. FINNELL,  
W. S. RANKIN,  
J. F. ROBINSON,  
Com'tee.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Frankfort correspondent says that Nat. Gaither of Adair, the Governor's son-in-law, designated for the position of Secretary of State.







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200 Doz Chenille Scarfs;

100 Doz Hoop Skirts, from 60c  
to \$2 75 each;

20 Cases Richmond, Sprague,  
and Manchester Prints.

Also, a splendid lot of goods for servants' wear,  
comprising

**Kerseys,**  
Jeans,  
Linseys,  
Full Cloth, &c.

A beautiful stock of rich fashionable  
**Dress Goods,**  
Silks,  
Merinos,  
Embroideries,  
Hosiery, &c.

These Goods we shall offer cheap, as they must and  
will be sold. **F. BARKER & CO.,** 317 Fourth st.,  
Louisville, Ky.

N. B. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace and Damask Curtains  
Goods sold at a reduction of 25 per cent.

**To Farmers and Planters.**

**I HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE**  
stock of heavy goods suitable for the coming season,  
such as

Men's heavy Wax and Cowhide Boots, long and short;  
Men's heavy Rip and Calf Boots, long and short;  
Men's heavy Wax and Cowhide Boots, long and short;  
Men's heavy Wax and Cowhide Boots, long and short;

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Men's heavy Wax and Cowhide Boots, long and short;  
Men's heavy Wax and Cowhide Boots, long and short;  
Men's heavy Wax and Cowhide Boots, long and short;  
Men's heavy Wax and Cowhide Boots, long and short;

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**VARIETIES--MOZART HALL!**  
**THE CONKLIN BROTHERS,**  
EVERY EVENING,  
WITH AN EFFICIENT  
**Dramatic Company.**  
Admission--Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c  
Second Seats, 25c  
Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Curtain to rise at 8  
o'clock precisely.

**COTILLON PARTY**  
--AT--  
**Odd-Fellows Hall!**

A COTILLON PARTY WILL BE GIVEN AT  
ODD-FELLOWS HALL, on Tuesday evening,  
October 1st, 1861, by a party of young gentlemen  
and ladies. Ample provisions have been made  
to render the occasion a delightful one. A fine band  
of music has been engaged. Tickets one dollar each, to be  
had of the Managers, or at the door.

**MANAGERS.**  
G. KLOTZ, A. WETTER,  
J. H. WELLENROSE, A. BAUMANN,  
J. KOMP, L. ALBRECHT.

**FLOOR MANAGERS.**  
W. F. PRIGMAN, J. GLASSER,  
FRED. KUKUP, M. SEIBER,  
J. H. ZUCKER, J. F. MEYER.

**WOOD-DRAWN RACES!**

**Regular Fall Meeting, 1861**  
WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5  
1861, and continue the following week.

**First Day, Saturday, October 5.**  
CHALLENGE RACE, value \$1,000.  
Four-mile heat, 2:30 subscription, P. P. to name a  
horse, to start with the following subscribers:  
1. A. Keene Richards. 2. John M. Clay.  
3. H. A. Alexander. 4. Thomas G. Moore.

**SAME DAY--SECOND RACE.**  
TIFFANY STAKE.  
Sweepstakes Fall Race, 1861, for 2-year-olds, colts, and  
fillies. Single dash of a mile. \$100 subscription; \$50  
forfeit; \$25 declared in advance and paid by the second  
day of August, 1861. A silver Cup, value \$25, to be  
awarded by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York, pro-  
vided two or more horses start. Ten or more to make  
a race. Close on the 1st day of January, 1862, with  
thirty nominations.

**Second Day, Monday, October 7.**  
ASSOCIATION STAKE.  
Sweepstakes for colts and fillies then 3 years old, mile  
heats \$100 subscription; \$50 forfeit; \$25 declaration  
made and paid by the second Monday in May, 1861.  
\$50 added provided two or more start. Ten or more  
to make a race. Closed on the 1st day of January,  
1862, with thirty-four nominations.

**Sixth Day, Friday, October 11.**  
GALT HOUSE STAKE.  
Sweepstakes for colts and fillies then three years old,  
two-mile heat; \$20 subscription; \$10 forfeit; \$5  
declaration if made and paid by the second Monday  
in May, 1861. Each horse to add \$250 in cash to the  
prize money or more start. Ten or more to make a  
race. Close first day of January, 1862, with thirty  
nominations.

**W. E. MILTON, Sec'y.**  
Louisville, Sept. 7, 1861.

**TO THE PEOPLE**  
--OF--  
**KENTUCKY!**

I HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO  
raise a regiment of Infantry to be mustered  
into the service of the United States, and to  
form a part of the force under the command  
of General Robert Anderson. Com-  
munity will be recruited from any part  
of the State.

Each company will be composed of not less than  
eighty-four men, more than one hundred and one men,  
rank and file, and will elect their own officers.  
The cost of transportation to the place of rendezvous  
(which will be hereafter designated) as well as the cost  
of subsistence of the troops previous to their being mustered  
into the service, will be paid by the Government.  
Lieutenants, Captains, Major, and other regimental officers  
will be selected from the ranks. The regiment will be  
equipped with arms, accoutrements, and other necessary  
articles, and will be recruited from any part of the  
State.

And now I appeal to my fellow-Kentuckians to come  
forward and enroll themselves for service. Their in-  
valuable State appears to be in the hands of a  
disloyal and traitorous element. The cause of  
human liberty and Republican institutions every-  
where appeals to them. All the most glorious in  
human government is now at stake, and every true man  
should come to the rescue.

The time, fellow-citizens, has come, when even the  
unpatriotic and the selfish could have to take up  
arms for the common defense of their State and country.  
Every consideration of enlightened self-interest  
calls to the field. If our enemies triumph, all our  
rights, all our liberties, all our property, all our  
character, all our possessions of every description,  
become valueless. To save ourselves and our families  
from ruin, not less than the State and the Nation,  
we must rally now where the National flag invites us.  
Come, then, let us stand by the side of the brave  
men who are already in the field, and let us stand  
by every man claiming to be a citizen of a free government.  
I cannot but believe that the noblest and most un-  
selfish of motives will be found in the hearts of  
our fellow-citizens.

**U. S. ARMY.**  
**\$100 BOUNTY!**

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,**  
500 MEN FOR ACTIVE SERVICE--DAY FROM  
THIS DATE. The United States Government has  
a large number of commissions for the purpose of  
raising a regiment of Infantry to be mustered  
into the service of the United States, and to  
form a part of the force under the command  
of General Robert Anderson. Community will  
be recruited from any part of the State.

This regiment has twenty-four companies each com-  
posed of not less than eighty-four men, more than  
one hundred and one men, rank and file, and will  
elect their own officers. The cost of transportation  
to the place of rendezvous (which will be hereafter  
designated) as well as the cost of subsistence of the  
troops previous to their being mustered into the  
service, will be paid by the Government. Lieutenants,  
Captains, Major, and other regimental officers will  
be selected from the ranks. The regiment will be  
equipped with arms, accoutrements, and other  
necessary articles, and will be recruited from any  
part of the State.

And now I appeal to my fellow-Kentuckians to  
come forward and enroll themselves for service.  
Their invaluable State appears to be in the hands  
of a disloyal and traitorous element. The cause  
of human liberty and Republican institutions every-  
where appeals to them. All the most glorious in  
human government is now at stake, and every true  
man should come to the rescue.

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to be a citizen of a free government. I cannot but  
believe that the noblest and most unselfish of  
motives will be found in the hearts of our fellow-  
citizens.

**AT CRAIG'S.**  
**ARMY HATS! ARMY CAPS!**  
Officers' Full Trimmed Dress Hats!  
Officers' Fatigue Caps!  
Hats & Caps for Infantry, Cavalry & Artillery!  
GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL HATS AND  
CAPS FOR PRIVATE.

ALL THE ABOVE AND EVERYTHING IN THE  
A HAT AND CAP LINE, on hand and made to order.  
A. CRAIG,  
413 Main Street.

**LOUISVILLE SELF-DEFENSE**  
**ACADEMY.**  
Now so Necessary for Old and  
Young.

LESSONS IN BROAD AND SMALL SWORD EXER-  
cise, of the newest tactics. Also, in the Zouave  
barrage exercise. Private lessons, lessons by couples  
and classes, or single lessons. Reasoning in com-  
panies, by arrangement, in the city, or camps near  
Louisville.  
Gentlemen wishing to take lessons please call at the  
Academy, Corner Hall, Fifth street, between Jackson  
and Market.  
Hours--From 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 6 P. M., and from 8  
to 10 P. M.  
Positively no admittance for spectators during  
lessons hours.  
The Captain has also certificates from the North-west  
Academy.

**FALL STYLE FOR 1861.**  
WE WILL INTRODUCE THE FALL STYLE  
of Dressing, in the latest and most fashionable  
the 14th inst. Also, Fall styles in CLOTHING,  
and BOYS' NEW FASHIONABLE  
FRANKLIN & BARTON, 42 Main street,  
between Fourth and Fifth.

**WRAPPING PAPER.**  
175  
Just received and for sale by  
OSBORN & BROWN, 42 Main street,  
between Fourth and Fifth.

**LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORD AND LEX-  
INGTON & FRANKFORD RAILROADS.**

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,  
the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at  
4:10 P. M., and other changes for the first time  
in the time.

**FOR CASH ONLY!**  
Special attention is invited to our fine stock of these  
Goods.  
**HITE & SMALL,**  
Main street, between Third and Fourth,  
Third door west of Bank of Louisville.

**BY C. G. SPENCER.**  
LOVERING'S GRANULATED WHITE SUGAR, NEW  
ORLEANS SUGAR, RICE COFFEE, MACKEREL, IN  
WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER BARRELS AND  
KITS, VIRGINIA TOBACCO, HAVANA CIGARS,  
CASTLE, GERMAN, AND FANCY SOAP, HUGHES'  
BLACKING, PLANTATION MOLASSES, GLASS-  
WARE, AND OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, OCTOBER 1st, AT 10  
O'CLOCK, I will sell at auction, in the rooms  
No. 520 Main street, a large stock of the above articles,  
warranted fresh, and as fine as any to be found in the  
city.  
Terms cash.  
C. G. SPENCER,  
Auctioneer.

**BY L. KAHN & CO.**  
No. 404 MAIN STREET.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, WE WILL SELL  
at auction, in rooms No. 404 Main street, commencing  
at 10 o'clock, an extra large lot of

**Domestic Goods,**  
For Fall and Winter trade, consisting of: 75 yds  
of Flannel, 12 pieces of 60 cut Cloth, 40 yds  
dozen Hoop skirts, 10 cases Bleached Domestic; 175  
pieces Prints, 30 pieces Merinos, fall colors; 24 pieces  
Black Lustre; a small line of Ladies Dress Goods; 30  
pieces of 1/2 width Cloth; 10 pieces Dressings; 12 pieces  
all sorts of Satinets and Cassimeres; 100 dozen  
Under-shirts and Drawers; 40 dozen White, Fancy  
and Marcelline Shirts; a large line of Suspenders, Handker-  
chiefs, Hat Bands, Neck Ties, and a small lot of Notions.  
This will be an extensive sale, and our country  
and city buyers will do well by attending the sale, which is  
as positive and sure as the sun to rise.  
Terms cash on delivery--bankable funds.  
L. KAHN & CO.,  
No. 404 Main street, bet. Third and Fourth.  
e12d

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**  
SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.  
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-  
CLASS CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,  
MEN'S EXTRA SUPER MERINO UNDERWEAR,  
CLOTH, CASSIMERES, AND BEAVER PEARL  
AND BROWN COATS, THE BALANCE OF A MER-  
CHANT TAILOR'S STOCK.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1st, AT 10  
O'CLOCK, at auction, in the rooms  
No. 520 Main street, a large stock of the above articles,  
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Terms cash.  
S. G. HENRY & CO.,  
Auctioneers.

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city.  
Terms cash.  
S. G. HENRY & CO.,  
Auctioneers.

**THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALE,**  
BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.,  
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,  
1st, 2nd, and 3rd of October, 1861,  
Commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

**550 Cases Boots, Shoes, and  
Brogans.**  
ON TUESDAY, 1st of October, at 10 O'CLOCK, WILL  
be sold without reserve, invoices of prime Boots  
and shoes, as follows:  
200 cases Men's Kip, Oak, and Buff Brogans;  
100 do Men's, Boys', and Youth's Kip and Buff Boots;  
100 do Boys', Misses', and Children's Shoes and Ties;  
150 do Women's and Children's fine and heavy Boots.  
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF  
CLOTHING.

ON WEDNESDAY, 2nd of October, will be sold without  
reserve:  
700 yds. coats--Men's and Boys', of Beaver, Seal-skin,  
Satinet, &c.;  
230 Brock and Business Coats--Black Cloth, Sateen,  
230 Washers, &c.;  
500 Vests--Black, Blue, and Brown; Cassimeres, &c.;  
150 pair Pants--Cashmere and Sateen;  
100 dozen Under-shirts and Drawers--Merino, Red  
Lustre, &c.

**SPECIAL SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY  
GOODS.**  
ON THURSDAY, 3rd of October, will be sold without  
reserve, a large and seasonable stock of Dry Goods, 100  
dozen Hoop Skirts, Flannel, 4000 Yards of 1/2 width  
Domestics, Prints, Cloth Linings, Glove, Gannetts,  
Hosiery, Cotton Stripes, Cotton Velvets, Blankets,  
Shawls, &c. &c. All the above goods are of the best  
quality, and will be sold at a low price. The goods  
Cassimeres, Silk and Soft Hats, Small Wares, &c.  
At 10 o'clock P. M., 100 cases fine Boots and Shoes,  
Stock Goods, &c.  
Terms cash--bankable money.  
T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
I WILL EXPOSE TO SALE ON THURSDAY, OCT. 3,  
1861, at the store of C. F. O'Donnell, on the east side  
of Fourth street, between Second and Third streets, all the  
stock of dry goods in said store, one lot of safe and other  
articles, level on as the property of C. F. O'Donnell, to  
satisfy an execution in favor of the United States, issued from  
the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in favor of  
--O'Donnell vs C. F. O'Donnell.

Terms of sale--Three months' credit, with ap-  
proved security.  
J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.

**STEAMBOATS.**  
United States Mail Packet for Evansville  
and Henderson.

The splendid twin funnel passenger  
steamer  
EUGENE W. D. BAYNE, Master.  
Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on  
FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.  
For freight or passage apply on board, or to  
B. J. CAFFEY & SON, Agents,  
No. 50 Fourth street.

For Evansville, and all intermediate land-  
ings.

**THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT STEEL WHEEL  
STEAMER**  
A. T. GILMORE, Captain, HENRY McDONALD, Clerk.  
Will leave every Monday and Thursday evenings at 5  
o'clock, for the above and all intermediate landings,  
providing passage for passengers.  
For freight or passage apply on board, or to  
T. M. IRWIN, Agent, 27 Wall street.

**REGULAR PACKET.**  
For Madison and Carrollton.

The new and substantial passenger  
and freight steamer  
**TRIO,**  
JOHN A. DICKINSON, MASTER.  
Will leave for Madison and Carrollton every Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday, returning on Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday, at 10 o'clock and Madison at 2 o'clock every Monday,  
Wednesday and Friday.

prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of  
the trade.  
and

**PEOPLE'S PACKET.**  
Regular United States Mail Line Wednesday  
and Saturday Packet for Owensboro and  
Evansville.

The new and light draught, swift  
twin funnel passenger boat,  
MASONIC GEN. Capt. B. J. Caffrey.  
Will leave for Madison and Carrollton every Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday, returning on Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday, at 10 o'clock and Madison at 2 o'clock every Monday,  
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**TELEGRAPHIC.**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—A special dispatch  
from Cairo to the Times says: The rebels  
attempted to burn the bridge one mile from  
Norfolk, this afternoon. They were met  
and repulsed by Capt. Noleman's cavalry.  
Three rebels were killed the first volley,  
others were killed and wounded afterwards.  
One Federal was wounded. A wounded  
rebel says as death was sure he may as well  
tell the truth; that he saw Pillow in Kentucky,  
back of Columbus Saturday morning with  
27,000 men, and that Jeff Thompson's move-  
ments are feints to divert attention from  
that quarter. I am convinced that the news  
yesterday at Paducah was that Pillow had  
left Columbus to effect a junction with the  
troops marching on Paducah from Tennes-  
see. The united forces are 40,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A special to the  
New York Post says: Our troops across the  
Potomac are in fine spirits to-day. General  
McClellan is evidently taking such precau-  
tions as to ensure the success of any future  
move that he may make. The prominent  
positions at Munson's Hill, Falls Church  
and Upton's Hill, which were so suddenly  
evacuated by the enemy, have been  
strengthened by large bodies of Federal  
troops. Our men are now engaged in  
throwing up strong field works. The ad-  
vance of our army is slow and continuous.  
It is believed here that the rebel forces are  
concentrated between Aquia creek and  
Manassas



## Daily Democrat

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1861.

Present—President Shanks and all the members.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the

previous session was dispensed with.

The Engineer's report of the work on the cul-

vert under Franklin street, between Wenzel and

Buchanan, was referred to the Committee on

Streets and the Eastern District.

Alderman Osborne offered a resolution directing

the City Engineer to furnish a grade map of the

grade of Keller street, from Shelby to Wenzel

street, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson from the Committee on

Wharf, whom he referred a resolution author-

izing the Mayor to contract for the repair of

Portland Wharf, reported against same, which

was accordingly rejected.

Alderman Gunkle, from Committee on Taverns

and Cellarages, reported a resolution from the

Common Council allowing Alex. Castello a tavern

license corner of Eighth and Main streets, which

was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle, from the Committee on Public

Printing, reported "an ordinance to repeal or-

dinance No. 208," which was passed.

Alderman Downing, from the Committee on

Workhouse, presented the Workhouse report on

prisoners for the month of August, which was

filed.

Alderman Trubee offered a resolution raising

a committee of one from this board, and two from

the Common Council, to appeal to the General

Assembly in regard to the salary of the Clerk of

the City Court, which was adopted, and Mr. Tru-

beee appointed on said committee.

Alderman Jefferson, from Committee on Gas

and Water, reported a resolution from the Com-

mon Council to have two lamp posts placed on

the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and

Eighth streets, with amendment that property

holders pay for lighting the same to 10th March,

1862, which was adopted as amended.

Alderman Osborne, from Committee on Streets

of the Eastern District, reported an ordinance

from the Common Council to dig and wall a cis-

tern at or near the intersection of Third and

Broadway streets, which was passed by the fol-

lowing vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Shanks, and Messrs.

Downing, Gunkle, Osborne, Jefferson, Terry,

Trubee, Houghton, and Baird—9.

Nays—None.

Alderman Downing offered a resolution direct-

ing the Clerk of this Board to make out a correct

list of the amount of military expenditures of the

city, and forward same to Col. W. P. Boone,

at Frankfort, which was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle offered a resolution which

allows the butchers who may enlist or have en-

listed in the Union ranks, the privilege of un-

derletting their stalls to other persons, and that

the stall owners who have enlisted shall be exempt

from regularly supplying their stalls with meat,

which was adopted.

President Shanks, from Committee on Con-

tracts, reported a contract of J. L. Salvage to

grade and pave the alley south of Broadway, be-

tween Eighth and Ninth streets, which was

approved.

President Shanks offered a resolution ordering

an election in the Seventh ward on Saturday,

Sept. 26th, 1861, for a member of the Board of

Aldermen, to fill the unexpired term of Philip

Speed, Esq., which was adopted.

Alderman Baird, from the Committee on Re-

vision, offered a resolution allowing J. D. Salvage

further time on his contract for grading and

paving Floyd street, between College and Breck-

inridge, which was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle presented the bill of William

Rodgers for \$8 for repairing ditch, which was

referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern

District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the

following claims:

A. Peter \$50 for making cartridges;

J. N. Kellogg \$75 for coal furnished to the

Post;

Harvey Seaton \$2 60 for summing witnesses;

Pearson &amp; King \$230 for coffins furnished the

Coroner;

Clerk of the City Court \$200, two months' salary

to Sept. 30th, 1861;

Street hands of the Eastern District \$265 65,

from the 22d of August to the 5th of September;

J. M. Summers \$308 for repairing pumps in the

Eastern District;

John Keegan \$472 for work on the wharf, contract

suspended;

Joseph Smith \$22 25 for work on Third street

sewer;

T. L. Jefferson \$1 55 for brooms and brushes;

Smith &amp; Watkins \$20 for cleaning cut cisterns;

Geo. Hill \$3 for room rent at election;

Hospital \$220 87 for month of August;

Preston Messrs \$55 for travelling Third street;

W. L. Murphy &amp; Co. \$502 55 for coal for Alms-

house;

Almshouse \$534 64 for month of August;

Workhouse \$691 24, report for month of Au-

gust;

M. J. Paul \$18 for room rent at election;

John Smith \$18 65, on account of suit

against the city;

R. K. White, \$254 72, on account of suit

against the city;

Harvey Seaton \$10 for services as sergeant-at-

arms to Board of Aldermen;

Thos. Beag \$10 for services as sergeant-at-

arms to Board of Common Council;

J. M. Winter 50 cents for hinge on market-

house;

H. Kirk \$3 for burying panper;

James Maloney \$38 87 for bricks for Ninth

street sewer.

The Wharfmaster's reports, Nos. 9 and 10,

were received from the Common Council, and

referred to Committee on Wharf.

A resolution, passed by this Board, allowing

Thos. Williams &amp; Co. \$56 72 for gas-work at

Court-house, was received from the Common

Council rejected.

Alderman Osborne offered a resolution request-

ing the Mayor to have the ordinance enforced to

rebuild and repave the sidewalks on south side of

Green street, between Floyd and Preston streets,

which was adopted.

Alderman Downing offered a resolution in-

structing the Mayor to advertise the grading and

paving of unfinished portion of the sidewalks

north side of Main street, between Cabell and

Webster street, which was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

By resolution the two Boards met in joint ses-

sion for the purpose of designating two persons

for whom the Mayor is to cast the vote of the

city as Directors of the Louisville Water Com-

pany, when Mr. B. P. Lightburn and Wm. Terry

were elected.

On motion, the joint session arose.

A resolution from the Common Council direct-

ing the City Engineer to examine the well at the

corner of Clay and Fulton streets was adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet again

on Thursday evening, October 3, 1861, at 7 1/2

o'clock.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, Clerk.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

## Sunday Night's Dispatches.

[Special to the St. Louis Republic.]

JEFFERSON CITY, September 28.—No re-

liable news of interest from Booneville,

Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla, or other prom-

inent points.

Captain Walter, of Col. Marshall's regim-

ent, who was at Lexington, arrived this

morning, having left there Tuesday noon.

He saw no rebel troops between Lexington

and Sedalia, and says the main body of

Price's forces were there when he departed,

and believes they intend to make a stand

and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is

well calculated, from its streams with deep

mud banks without bridges, to travel on an

advancing enemy.

All the Federal officers have been re-

leased on parole but Col. Mulligan, who

refused to give his private reasons.

Gen. Price probably has 35,000 men, and

the rebels on Thursday confidently expected

Hardee, with eight or nine thousand men,

and McCulloch with ten thousand, were

within two or three days' march of Lexing-

ton. They have no faith in McCulloch as a

General, but think he is very effective with

a small body of men.

Ten thousand rebels were sent across the

Missouri from Lexington on Thursday with

the avowed intention of attacking Lane,

who is reported to be on this side of the

river.

The seals of the State and public records

are in the hands of the rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges and no grape

or other shot, and no shells were left at the

time of the surrender, but lost two or three

hundred kegs of powder. The rebels are

oasting all kinds of balls at the Lexington

foundry, running day and night. The

rebels are greatly encouraged and declare

St. Louis in their possession.

Gen. Price's official report, giving a some-

what detailed account of the battle of Lex-

ington, has been received. The following

is the closing part: Our entire loss in this

series of engagements amounts to 25 killed

and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was

much greater. The visible fruits of this

almost bloodless victory are great. About

3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels

Mulligan, Marshall, Reding, White, Grover,

Major Van Horn, and 118 other commis-

sioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two

mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms,

a large number of sabers, about 750 horses,

many sets of cavalry equipments, teams,

ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of

commissary stores, and a large amount of

other property. In addition to all this, I

obtained the restoration of the Great Seal

of the State and the public records, which

had been stolen from their proper custodian,

and about \$900,000 in money, which the

bank at this place had been robbed of, and

which I have caused to be returned to it.

STANLEY PRICE.

Col. Vaughn, a prominent citizen of Lex-

ington, who witnessed the entire battle, and

was at one time a prisoner in the hands of

the rebels, asserts positively that fully 500

of Price's army were killed.

The money of which Price says the bank

in Lexington was robbed is understood here

to have been placed in Col. Mulligan's hands

for safety.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—During the last

week it was frequently reported from day

to day that our troops had taken possession

of Munsion's Hill that when last night this

fact predicted event took place it found few

believers among those least excited by sen-

sational rumors. A personal visit, however,

placed the fact beyond doubt. The Ameri-

can flag now floats there in place of that of

the rebels.

Detachments from Gens. Richardson,

Keas, and Wadsworth's brigades and also

from General Franklin's now occupy

Munsion's Hill, being in command of Colonel

Perry, of the 5th Michigan regiment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 29.—A gentleman

who arrived here this morning from the

West states that he saw a gentleman who

passed through Asceola, on Wednesday last,

who says that the central portion of that

town had been burnt by Gen. Lane. It is

stated that the reasons for burning the town

were that the rebels had fired upon the

troops from windows. There were no

Federal troops near there when the gen-

tleman left.

## Yesterday's Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Two gunboats,

from Fort Pickens, arrived here last night.

The privateer Judith, mounting four 24

pounders and one long pivot gun, was cap-

tured and burned, on the 14th inst., by an

expedition from the frigate Colorado. The

Judith was anchored near Pensacola navy

yard, and, after a short engagement, was

fired and destroyed. Four of our men were

killed and fourteen wounded.

The Colorado remained at Fort Pickens.

The Niagara and Water Witch are at South-

west Pass.

The rebels have retired about four miles

back. All the rebel entrenchments fronting

Arlington are abandoned and now occupied

by the Federal troops. It is reported that

Johnston, with 27,000 troops, is moving

from Leesburg towards the river, and the

rebels are pushing large forces towards the

ferries in the neighborhood of Poolesville,

and down the river towards Aquia Creek.

The indications are that they will cross the

river immediately. The weather is cold,

and prisoners state that the rebels are suf-

fering from it.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Herald's

dispatch says: There was a long session of

the Cabinet to-day, at which Gen. McClellan

was present.

Our pickets at the chain bridge are gradu-

ally advancing, and forcing the enemy

slowly towards Falls Church. The enemy

in great force is there.

Munsion's and Mason's Hills have been

evacuated by the rebels, and together with

Upton's Hill, are now occupied by our

troops in large force under McDowell.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Gov. Curtin

will issue a proclamation prohibiting all

persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylv-

ania otherwise than by the authority of the

Governor, and especially forbidding the

raising of volunteers for regiments of other

States, and also forbidding all citizens of

Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching

themselves to such organizations, and warn-

ing all persons that, in disobeying this

proclamation, they will be disregarding the

orders of the Government of the United

States, as well as violating their duties as

citizens of the Commonwealth.

It is estimated that 6,000 Pennsylvania

volunteers have already enlisted in other

State regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept.